

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR 1854.
FOR PRESIDENT:
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)
For Presidential Electors,
 A. W. CAVARLY, first circuit.
 A. C. FRENCH, third circuit.
 W. A. RICHARDSON, sixth circuit.
 JOAN CALHOEN, eighth circuit.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.
 Ottawa, Ill., Friday, December 20, 1843.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. J. P. Smith and S. B. French, of the U. S. Senate, and to the Hon. J. W. WARD, of the House of Representatives, for numerous favors in the shape of letters, documents, papers, &c.

No mail east of Chicago for nearly a week. We recommend that postmasters try the plaster. The Plaster speaks of an infallible remedy for a torn back.

Canal Matters.

The canal contractors held a meeting at Lockport on the 21st inst., for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed expedient to further the arrangements now being made to complete the canal. The meeting was numerously attended, and a laudable spirit was manifested in favor of the speedy completion of the canal. His Excellency, Gov. Fox, attended the meeting, and with his characteristic calm and deliberative judgment, mingled with the eager and at times excited crowd, and participated freely in discussing matters before the meeting. The Hon. MONTGOMERY RYAN was also present, and being called upon by the contractors, gave a full and clear account of the result of his late mission to Europe, and with much ability pointed out to the ship and bondholders the many advantages to be derived by subscribing to the proposed loan. We understand upwards of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars were subscribed by those present, and that the books are now open for further subscriptions.

The contractors also agreed to contract with the foreign bondholders to complete the canal on the shallow cut plan for about \$100,000 less than the \$1,600,000 supposed to be necessary to complete the work.

Messrs. Ryan, Ogden and Bishop were appointed a committee to draw up and publish, for the information of the public, a full statement of the effects of subscriptions upon the indebtedness owned by the subscribers, the advantages accruing to persons subscribing to the stock, and all other information in reference thereto, as they may deem expedient.

Gov. Davis and Engineer Swift are busily engaged at Lockport making the necessary examinations, and expected to finish their report in a few days.

Gov. Fox is now in Chicago. He, with Mr. RYAN, our late commissioner to England, arrived there on Saturday last. Gov. Davis is still remaining at Lockport.

Col. OAKLEY is now in New York. He arrived from England on the 6th inst.

Pork.

We notice with great pleasure the activity that prevails in the pork market in this place. The business part of our town is daily filled with wagons, our stores with customers, the farmers' pockets with "shiners," and every thing wears a business-like and cheerful aspect. The prices paid by our dealers are as high, we believe, as are paid anywhere on the Illinois river, and come very little short of those paid on the lakes. They range from \$1.50 to \$3 per hundred, according to the weight of the hog. And the pay is in cash—in good round hard dollars, if wanted, and not, as in other years, in bank rags and dry goods, and they hard to be got.

The "Liberty Party"—i. e., the abolitionists—intend holding a state convention at Aurora, Kane county, on the 21st day of January next, to agree upon and adopt a plan of organization for the state, to nominate presidential electors, and to transact such other business as shall be deemed advisable to advance the cause of "liberty" in the state.

JOSEPH D. WILSON, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Troy Grove, in this county.

The editor of the Milwaukee Courier, an old acquaintance, bears the following testimony as to the amiableness of disposition of our beloved cousin of the Chicago Express. We must, however, be permitted to differ as to his harmlessness when *anonymous*. Sometimes, when our cousin gets his Dutch blood up, he is considered decidedly dangerous. We have even heard of his shaking a sword at his enemies, and talking of pistols; but this may be exaggerated. There can be little doubt, however, indeed, it is considered a settled point in this region, that, if driven to extremities, he would not hesitate to use a *shock-knife*.

Mr. Brackett, editor of the Chicago Express, is a proper, nice, amiable, and agreeable young man. When he wishes to show off a little of the *anonymous*, we let him take a tear at us. It doesn't mean any thing, you see; and is only done to please some of the "rougher sort" or "common class" of readers, who think his editorials generally too sweet and soft for general use.

Illinois bonds sold in New York on the 11th at 46 cents, and on the 12th at 46½. This is higher than they had sold at any time since 1841.

It is a beautiful trait in the history of the American government, that it never shed a drop of human blood or banished an individual for a state crime—says the Quincy Herald.

The Wisconsin Wild Cat Concern.

If we are able to understand the Chicago Express, it makes no pretensions whatever to defend the Wisconsin Insurance Company. It even denies knowing any thing at all about its operations or concerns. The only position it takes with regard to it is, that the business men of Chicago have taken the matter in hand, and with them it thinks it should be permitted to rest. Thus, then, there is not a single paper that will risk its reputation to defend the institution. Even the Chicago Express, backed as it would be by the business men of the city, from whom it receives its support, shrinks from it. This alone, we think, should be sufficient to damn the concern to all intents and purposes.

With regard to leaving the entire matter in the hands of the business men of Chicago, however, we have a few objections to urge. It should be borne in mind by the Express, that there is quite a number of people residing on lands not included within the corporate limits of the city of Chicago, but stretching in diverse directions therefrom, and that these people pursue various occupations and callings, viz., sell, &c., and occasionally get some of this Wisconsin "wild cat" into their hands, as well as the business men of the great city of Chicago. Now, it may be very true, as the Express says, that "the business men of Chicago are competent to regulate their own affairs"—it would be a sorry state of things if they could not—but this does not give them the right to regulate the affairs of every body else. The W. M. and P. L. Co., i. e., Geo. Smith's broker shop—is located in Chicago. The business men of that city, whenever they get a few hundred dollars of this "wild cat" on hand, if they are unable to pay it out to the farmers, go immediately to Geo. Smith and buy a draft on the east. Thus they are at all times safe. If there should be a blow out, at most they could lose but a few hundred dollars; and so long as they can lose no more, they will take this money of course. But with the people out of Chicago, and particularly the farmers, the case is entirely different. The moment the merchants of Chicago determine to no longer take this paper, that moment the farmers and business men of the country lose every cent of it they have on hand. If the concern, then, is rotten, as we think every man in his senses believes it is, it is no reason why the paper should be credited out of Chicago because it is credited in this city, and to ask that the business men of that city shall be permitted, under such circumstances, to regulate the whole matter for themselves, is, to say the least of it, *coarse*.

We append extracts from a number of papers, in addition to what we have published before, showing that the country is awake on the subject of this shaming concern, and intend to regulate the matter for themselves, and showing, also, "which way the wind blows."

From the Winnebago Forum.

Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—Suspensions are entertained by some that this institution is nearing to break down.—These fears may be groundless, but the superabundance of its notes, produced by the fresh issues which have evidently been made, has diminished confidence in its solvency. As many suppose that this paper is of Wisconsin origin, we will inform them that this is not the case. Instead of being the notes of a company in Wisconsin, incorporated for the purposes specified in its title, it is the paper of a company with the same name, founded in Chicago, having its locality there, and different from the insurance, it is a bank used for discounts and exchanges, and has no legal existence. Its soundness has several times been disputed, but probably by the iniquity of its officers in managing its funds, they have averted its downfall. Whatever may be its standing it will not be able to pay the farmers, and others who go to Chicago to make sales, to be on their guard about receiving this money freely, for we learn that it is exclusively used by the wheat-buyers; and so far as their confidence in it, that the surplus of what they obtained in the morning for the purposes of the day, they will not allow to remain in their hands over night, but will return it again to the bank.

From the Missouri Reporter.

Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—The Ottawa Trader, published in Illinois, gives a long account of the operations of this institution and of the individuals engaged in its management, the substance of which we publish for the information of our readers.

With regard to the legality of these issues, and the supposed intentions of those connected with the institution, the Free Trader makes the following remarks: We have no means of ascertaining the accuracy of its statements, but it is time the public were put on their guard. Will the Chicago Express give the public some light on the subject? At any rate, the notes of that institution should be looked upon with distrust, until its managers can give some guaranty of their redemption.—There has been altogether too much mystery observed in its operations to give them the appearance of fairness, and the location of a Wisconsin Company in Chicago is, to say the least of it, a suspicious circumstance. There is a safe course for the public to pursue with regard to these notes, and that is, to refuse to receive them. The experience of the past two or three years should not be lost upon the community. We give below the remarks of the Free Trader, and leave others to decide whether we were not right in pronouncing, several weeks ago, this whole batch of issues a fraud upon the community.

From the Missouriian.

Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—As the Reporter seems desirous of knowing our opinion of this concern, we have no objection to gratifying it. The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company will doubtless turn out like all the others of the kind to which it belongs, a swindling concern. If we have hitherto made no allusion to it particularly, it is only because we have never heard it spoken of three times in our life, and have never seen that number of its notes; and have consequently not been aware that there was any amount of them worth naming now in circulation. As the Reporter says there is, we say to the public *BEWARE OF THEM!*

From the Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.

Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—Considerable distrust of the notes of this institution seems to be felt along the Illinois river, where they chiefly circulate, and not without reason. For our own part we would not keep one of them in our possession over night. The institution, if such it can be called, was originally conceived in fraud, and the public are without the slightest guarantee that its end will not be similar to its beginning. Its charter was obtained simply as an insurance company, without the most remote idea on the part of the Legislature that under it a regular banking business was to be done. A late Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader, in an article of about a column in length, fully exposes the fraudulent and irresponsible character of the

concern, and cautions the bill holders to be on the alert.

From the Quincy Herald.

We would warn the people against taking "Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance" money. This is the last of the shillings in the west, and it is now flooding our State previous to a grand blow up.—The papers throughout the State are warning the people against it. Don't touch it.

"Zoufouco Destructives."

The above epithet is not infrequently applied by the opposition to the advocates of democracy. When Gen. Jackson first placed his "iron heel" on the neck of the monster, every friend of that rotten and corrupt banking institution denounced the president and the democratic party as a band of "sagittaries," "livellers," and "destructives," and so incensed were they, that ten thousand of them marched to the capital to execute and annihilate the noble hero in the discharge of his duty. But their efforts failed, they disclosed the rottenness of the bank, and now the whole country rose and appreciates the good effects of that long and angry strife between the democracy and her enemies.

In our own state, when the banks were plundered the people and eating out their substance, the warning voice was heard from the democratic press, when again the cry of "destructives," &c., was raised by the opposition, and even our own establishment was threatened by a withdrawal of patronage for daring to raise our feeble voice in opposition to these institutions. A few months, however, disclosed the weakness of the banks, a general crash followed, and thousands of honest and unsuspecting farmers and business men were literally plundered of their hard earnings.

The same cry of "destructives," &c., is again heard when the public are warned in regard to issues of a soulless swindling shop in Chicago, which on its very face wears the impress of fraud and rank deception. Again we find the leading opposition journal in this state defending and sustaining it, thus carrying out the fundamental principles of its policy as it is taught by Hamilton and when questioned by Adams, Clay and Webster. The point in question, however, may not be liable to censure for its course, nor should the mass of its party be identified with it, since the "business men" of its particular mention "have taken the matter in their own hands," and through their protesting again over the whole land. Apparently the Madisonian's want yet always its failed power, and has entered high places—places held sacred by the people of our country.

WISCONSIN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Last week we thought proper to give an opinion of the character and actual value of the paper of this company. Since then we have seen some remarks made by the editor of the Chicago Express, in reply to a request from the editor of the Ottawa Free Trader to give an account of the state and purity of the institution, which seem for in confidence out of opinion of its unsoundness and inability to redeem its paper issues. The Express, instead of frankly asserting its solvency or admitting its insolvency, seeks to side with the suspicion of its integrity by maintaining a determined silence on the question of its financial affairs, while at the same time it pretends to be familiar with its operations and concerns.

¶ We copy the above extract from so able article in the last Winnebago Forum, published at Rockford in this state, and one of the most free and independent whig papers in the country. The Forum's circulation, like our own, being in a high agricultural region, has doubtless influenced it in cautioning the public against the Chicago rag mill, and if possible saving the honest and unswerving producer from the remorseless clutches of heartless swindlers.

Negroes and Congressmen.—A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Democrat says, "Negroes are very thick here, more so than white men. They and members of congress are very well dressed and all wear ruffle shirts."

A Fatal Family.—The last number of the *Sabotage* contains a sketch of Mike Walsh, which, after stating that his father, who was once worth \$80,000 became insolvent, and died of a broken heart, says: "The children, consisted of four brothers, of whom Mike was the youngest, and a girl, scattered in all directions, the latter alone staying with the mother. A singular fatality attended them all. One of the brothers fell by the side of Crockett at the massacre of the Alamo. Another was shot in a duel fought across a table in the south. The third was burnt in the Ben Sherrod, and the sister perished in the ill-fated Lexington. The mother soon followed, and left Mike, like Logan, the last of his race."

The governor of South Carolina, in his message to the legislature, recommends the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Hawley, mentioned by the Joliet Signal 3 weeks ago as having been lost, was, after wandering about for 7 or 8 days in a deranged state, found near Elgin, 40 or 50 miles from home. His derangement has passed off, but he is now in very feeble health.

Mesmerism.—Should any one be curious to know the effects of this science on the human system, let them revert to this circumstance:

When Mesmerism was in vogue in Philadelphia, a gentleman was put to sleep, and to test the efficacy of the Mesmeric influence and clairvoyance, it was proposed to hold a thick blanket between the sleeper's eyes and a newspaper, which he was to read. All things arranged, a servant was called in to hold the blanket. The subject commenced reading, to the utter astonishment and confusion of the girl, who immediately dropped the blanket and ran out of the room, exclaiming, as she went, "What hindrance does the clothes of a woman offer to the sight of a man in the Mesmeric sleep, who can see to read a newspaper through a blanket?"

Rights of Women.—A bill has passed the senate of Tennessee, by a very large majority, to secure to married women the use and enjoyment of their own property. This is right. There is no reason why women should be stripped of their property by sharks who marry only for money.

Printers Going Abroad.—The Chillicothe (Ohio) Advertiser says "Mr. H. A. Robertson, a practical printer, has been elected clerk of the senate of this state; John M. Gallagher, a practical printer, has been elected speaker of the house of representatives; and Charles Borland, also a practical printer, has been elected clerk of the same body. What lucky dogs are these printers!"

FROM WASHINGTON.**Correspondence of the Free Trader.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1843.

Mr. Beardsly, according to a vote of the house, has appointed the following

Committee on Elections.—Messrs. Payne, Elmer, Foster, A. A. Chapman, Nelson, Hamilton, Ellis, Douglas, and G. Davis. 6 dem. to 3 whigs. John Minor Bates, whig, of Virginia, is considered the most of our agents and Mr. Gunglin, of Ohio, is also a whig. There are no other whigs on the committee of elections, at this time.

The question of a treaty for the purchase of the territory of New Mexico, has been discussed in the senate, and Mr. Bates, of Virginia, is considered the most of our agents and Mr. Gunglin, of Ohio, is also a whig. There are no other whigs on the committee of elections, at this time.

Joseph P. Brown, Rep. of Lafayette, Indiana, has been appointed one of the assistant clerks of the house. Brown, like Joseph Brown, is noted as a whig.

The celebrated Geo. Vandenhoff is playing at the theatre here.

The vote on striking the whig protest from the journals stood as follows: ayes 92, noes 82. So the document will be struck out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

The senate has appointed Edward Dyer, whig, docket-keeper; Ashbury Dickens, whig, clerk; and Robert Beebe, dem., assistant docket-keeper, by a vote of 23 to 23, on the second ballot. Also, Rev. M. Tustin, chaplain. These are all re-appointments.

Included you have the senate committees, and you will be glad to learn that the two important committees for our session—commerce and public lands—are as favorable to our interests as we could have any right to expect. You will see that no democrats are appointed chairman of any important committee.

Our friend Blair, of the Globe, gave a splendid party last even, and the whole democracy of both houses were there, without the least distinction of presidential preference. Notwithstanding all you may hear, there are but two parties in congress, the whig and demagogue, Clay and anti-Clay; and the deep-seated of the democratic party is to pursue such a liberal course as to secure every anti-Clay vote. Rivers, of the Globe, was originally from Shawneetown, in our state, and is one of the best business men I ever knew.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.—Acher, Berrien, Buchanan, Tallmadge, and Choate.

Finance.—Evans, McDuffie, Huntington, Woodbury, and Crittenden.

Commerce.—Huntington, Woodbridge, King, Barrow, and Wright.

Manufactures.—Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, and Morehead.

Armed Forces.—Upham, Bates, Sturgeon, Semple and Atchison.

Military Affairs.—Crittenden, Barrow, Benton, Dixon, and Foster.

Navy Affairs.—Bayard, Choate, Huger, Haywood, and Henderson.

Public Lands.—White, Morehead, Sevier, Perkins, and Benton.

Public Claims.—Barrow, Fulton, Semple, Fairfield, and Atchison.

Public Land.—Woodbridge, Tallmadge, Walker, Janegan, and Morehead.

Private Land Claims.—Henderson, Haywood, Sprague, Tappan, and Colquhoun.

Claims.—Foster, Wright, Woodbury, Phelps, and Haywood.

Robustory Claims.—Janegan, Clayton, Upham, Colquhoun, and Hannegan.

Indebtedness.—Berrien, Clayton, Dayton, Walker and Huger.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Merrick, Simmons, Janegan, Fulton, and Atchison.

Bank and Currency.—Porter, White, King, Beebe, and Sturgeon.

Pensions.—Bates, Sevier, Foster, Evans, and Atchison.

Debt of the Republic.—Miller, Bayard, King, Merrick, and Semple.

Patents and the Patent Office.—Phelps, Porter, of Michigan, Bates, Sturgeon, and Atchison.

Revenue.—Morehead, Miller, Huntington, Fulton, and Henderson.

Public Buildings.—Dayton, Beebe, and Bagby.

To audit and control the accounts and expenses of the Senate.—Tappan, Fair, Porter, and Wright.

Printing.—Simmons, Fairfield, and Sprague.

Regimental Bells.—Dayton, Bagby, and Sprague.

A Brave Kidnapper.—Near Mills Point, Ky., a few weeks since, a man was kidnapping a servant. A lady, as an angel of mercy, interceded in the servant's behalf. The man turned his blows upon her; the other servants ran in and rescued her from his brutal violence; he instantly rushed into another apartment, took a pistol and bowie knife, and came back to renew the combat; in attempting to put his pistol into his pocket, it fired, the ball penetrating his body, causing instant death. Served him right.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

The following letter from the Secretary of War was written in reply to the application made to him by Wm. Sturgis, Abbot H. Lawrence, and J. W. Ward, of Boston, for the services of Capt. W. H. Swift, of the corps of topographical engineers, to aid Gov. Davis, the agent of the Illinois bondholders, in his examinations on the Illinois and Michigan canal. Our citizens will be gratified to find how correctly the Secretary appreciates the importance of this great work.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30th, 1843.

Sir: I duly received your letter of the 28th inst., conveying copies of the letter and enclosure forwarded to you by Wm. Sturgis, Abbot H. Lawrence and J. W. Ward, Esquiers, of Boston, desiring the service of Captain William H. Swift of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to make certain inquiries and examinations in relation to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

It gives me great pleasure to contribute any thing in the power of the Department of War, the tendency of which may be, to accomplish the completion of that canal, which will form the great and important connection, so long expected and so anxiously desired, between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. The selection of Captain Swift for this duty is an admirable one, as, from his high personal character, his scientific attainments and his great practical experience, the most implicit confidence can be reposed in the result of his labors. You will therefore be pleased to detain him for this duty, and direct him to hold himself in readiness for its performance on the shortest notice.

I hail this effort as an evidence of returning confidence abroad, as well in the stability of our institutions, as in the value of the stupendous internal improvements, which our States have commenced and in part completed. The depression of the monetary concerns of our country has affected individuals, corporations and governments, and rendered them unable, although not unwilling to meet their engagements. The recuperative energy of our people, however, is exhibiting its power, and the day is not distant when return of confidence will lead to a full restoration of public credit.

No matter whether the expenditures of the state governments have been wise or unwise, the debts have been incurred on the faith of the states. The only inquiry which the people make, is, have they been incurred under the authority of Law? If so, they shall and must be paid. Such I know, from my intercourse with the great mass of the people, to be the sentiments of nine-tenths of them. Their correct mode of thinking upon this subject has not been fully understood either abroad or at home in our Atlantic cities. There is a stern integrity and a sound morality in our citizens, which will be exhibited by them and be eventually appreciated by the world at large. They will never tolerate the idea that the faith of the republic shall be intentionally violated. I am with great respect,

Very truly yours,

Col. J. J. ABERT. J. M. PORTER.

Com'g Top'l Engineers.

Important.—An exchange says, (and we think very truly,) that it is dangerous for widows and lone women to sleep in a house without a man—these burglarious times.

Mesmerism run mad.—We are sorry to see Mr. Burritt waste his time in the manner indicated in the following paragraph from the Kennebec, Me., Journal:

Mr. Burritt, the learned blacksmith, is seriously engaged in attempting to make discoveries in the moon by means of mesmerism or clairvoyance, to which he proposes to employ three subjects in different places to make observations, and note them down for comparison. He says he has in his possession the statement of a lad in the clairvoyance state, who visited the moon, and went into a building resembling a school house, found a book which he was unable to read, but, at the request of the magnetizer, he copied off twenty-eight well-formed characters. At a subsequent visit he saw things better, and took drawings of a monument and metallic horn. Upon the monument was an inscription written in the very characters which the boy found in the book, all of which he had received to compare with the oriental languages.

To preserve Teeth.—Somebody that appears to understand it prescribes thus: Let finely pulverized charcoal be heated to redness in an iron kettle, and while hot, pour into it a bowl of clean water. Put this immediately into a bottle, and cork it tight. When used, shake it up, take a small quantity into the mouth, and rub the teeth. Everything that renders the breath unpleasant, and injurious and destructive to the teeth, will be removed. Or, if dry powder is preferred, the charcoal may be put into the phial, and secured from the air by a tight cork.

British Envoy to the United States.—The London Gazette of the 14th Nov. contains the announcement of the appointment of Richard Packenham, late her majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Mexican republic, to be her majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, in the place of Mr. Fox.

For River Feeder.—We are gratified to state that the recent survey of the route of this feeder or branch canal, for such it would be in fact, by Captain Swift, engineer who came out with Gov. Davis, demonstrates beyond all question its practicability. The deepest cutting would be only fifteen feet. With this result, not a doubt could be entertained that it would be greatly for the interest both of the bondholders and the state to construct the feeder. Gov. Davis, we understand, is decidedly in favor of the construction.—Chicago Express.

Senator McRoberts.

The death of our late gifted senator, SAMUEL McROBERTS, was announced in the two houses of congress on the 13th. Judge Beece, of our own state, and Mr. Allen, of Ohio, in the senate, and Mr. Wentworth, in the house, most eloquently and ably performed this duty. The usual resolutions were passed and the sitting adjourned. Below we give Col. Wentworth's speech on the occasion, from the Globe of the 14th. The usual resolutions having been read, Mr. W. rose and addressed the house as follows:

It is with feelings of extreme delicacy that I (a new member and the youngest on the floor) arise to address you at this early stage of our session; and it is a painful consideration that I must make my first speech—first not only on this floor, but first on the floor of any legislative body whatever—upon this a funeral subject. But I have lost a friend, and so have you, sir; and so has the state of Illinois, and so has our common country, and so the cause of humanity and liberty everywhere. The Hon. SAMUEL McROBERTS, a member of the United States Senate from Illinois, has left this world for a better. He died very suddenly, on his way home from the last Congress, at Cincinnati, from a cold he had taken in crossing the mountains. Judge McRoberts was a native of Monroe county, Illinois, and received his education at Transylvania, Kentucky. At a very early period he was appointed clerk of the circuit court for Monroe Co., which office he held until the court was abolished. He was then elected to the state senate; thence he was transferred by Gen. Jackson, to the office of the United States District Attorney for the State of Illinois; thence transferred to the office of receiver of public moneys at Danville; and thence to this city, to the office of solicitor to the General Land Office; which he resigned to accept the office of United States Senator, tendered him by the Illinois Legislature,—the duties of all which stations he discharged with the strictest promptitude, the utmost fidelity, and universal commendation.

With a very modest distrust of his own abilities, and a determination never to act until he could act understandingly, he had not made that parade before the world which others have, in the short period of time, he held a seat in the other wing of this building. But those who were most intimate with him, acknowledged him possessed of all the elements of a great man—indomitable energy, quick perception, and a sound judgment. His fame might have been slow, but it would have been sure. Wherever he moved he made an impression; and often left firm conviction where more than doubt remained before. The subject he grappled with, he always mastered; and, thinking not of a premature death that impended him, he was laying the foundation, by industry the most indefatigable, for future eminence and usefulness. Could he have lived a few years longer, I should have been spared the trouble of telling who he was. His fame would have been commensurate, at least, with the bounds of our country; and higher and still higher honors would have been the free and glad gifts of an admiring people.

Greatness, however, is not always synonymous with goodness. But, while Judge McROBERTS was emphatically a great man, (though his greatness had not yet had so ample scope for development and extension as that of others,) he was indeed a good man. To serve a friend, no sacrifice was too great for him; and his heart ever beat quick with the impulses of kindness, gratitude, and patriotism.

From early life, he knew the privations of a frontier life. He knew what it was to be without laws, and beyond the pale of court jurisdiction; and he could paint, in living colors, all the horrors of an Indian massacre. Hence his sympathies with the Oregon settler, to whom he wished extended the protection of the American flag and the blessings of American law. After the profoundest research, (as his speeches will show,) he came to the conclusion that Oregon was ours by original discovery, ours by several treaties, and consequently, ours by right. He then was for reclaiming it from British usurpation, and for extending over American citizens—the adventurous and deserving pioneers in American enterprise and civilization—all the advantages and privileges of the American Constitution; and, even though but little of Oregon was ours, over that little our flag should wave, and it become ours by possession, as it is by title. And it was enough for him to know that the poor emigrant needed governmental protection, for him to advocate it with all those mighty energies which were in his power. Such was SAMUEL McROBERTS, now no more. The perishable part of him has vanished forever. But his good name—his fame remains. Ay, sir, the memory of his transcendent virtues still lingers like twilight hues when the bright summer's sun is set.

Within the past year, sir, the political firmament has lost two of its most brilliant luminaries; and they were both from the same body—Senators LINS and McROBERTS, friends and associates in early life, and almost contemporaries in death. The loss of one was announced yesterday, and for him we wear this badge of mourning. The loss of the other I now announce; and I announce it as one who deeply mourns. And I know that ray country mourns with me. True, sir, these luminaries rose in the distance—in the Far West, as some call it; but in the